

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. VI

CHARLOTTE, N. C., OCTOBER 9, 1913

NUMBER 6

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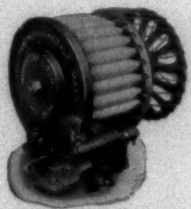
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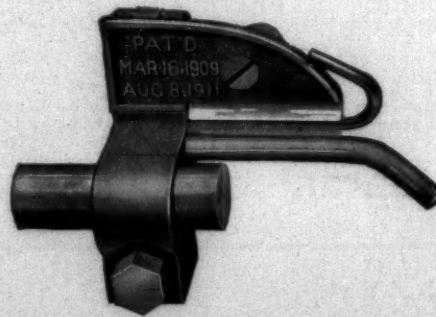


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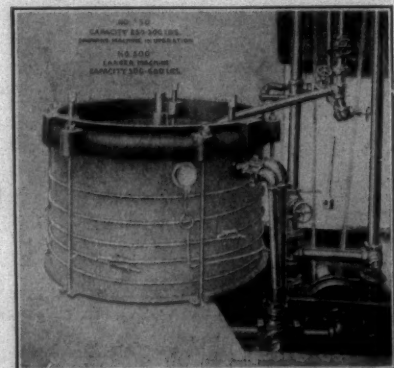
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 6

CHARLOTTE, N. C., OCTOBER 9, 1913

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The New Tariff and Foreign Competition

Wm. WHITTAM before National Cotton Manufacturers Association.

The coming tariff revision will compel manufacturing and distributing economies drastic and far-reaching in their nature. I speak only of the cotton trade, but my remarks will apply in a broad sense to most of our American industries. I shall show how long standing extravagancies may be replaced by efficiency and economy, the fundamental requisites for success in world trade.

Cotton supplies nine-tenths of the world's clothing, of which outside our own country we furnish but a very small share of the finished article, but we supply the bulk of the raw material.

Our cotton manufacturers and merchants are generally liberal and sometimes lavish in their spendings to maintain and increase their home trade, because they find it pays. When such monies have been judiciously put out, "selling expense" is a charge which has paid, and paid well since the business first started.

When it comes to foreign trade we are and have been slow, but shall soon be forced into a faster gait.

An Example.

At times one becomes eye weary of reading about "American Enterprise," and that perspicacity which sees and grasps an opportunity while the other fellow is thinking about it.

Then consider this concrete example to the contrary.

Some six years ago when I was in Europe investigating commercial, financial and manufacturing conditions as special agent for the United States Department of Commerce and Labor, I sent in a report dealing with a comparatively infant industry, in one important branch of textile manufacturing. It dealt with a patented process, which had been shown to be both practical and very profitable in several European countries. I added that at home nothing had been done except in a feeble half-hearted way, stating that at the time this enterprise in America was defunct.

A copy of this report fell into the hands of a certain European group who owned a mill operating under the same patent rights. Representatives were immediately sent to this country to investigate. They

found matters just as I reported. The American rights were bought for a song. A site was purchased. They sent over their own men to plan and supervise the erection and the early operation of a plant capitalized at \$1,000,000, and the concern has now been in operation during the last few years, making handsome profits. They brought their own capital and skill, and are now in a most enviable position. Yet these same rights had been peddled in our textile trade for some time and down.

Is this not a display of timidity rather than business courage and acumen? Think for a moment. The fabrics and yarns made by this process had been extensively imported for some years. Its advantages and profit possibilities if done in this country had been told and re-told. Yet the slow-going foreigner comes here with his own money and foresightedness and reaps the harvest yielded by a prospect offered to and rejected by very many of our own faint-hearted business men.

Foreign Trade Generally.

In this connection let us examine concisely the first country in the world to be industrialized—England. A century of European wars had devastated that country while Stephenson, Watt, Arkwright, Cartwright, and others were making by their inventions the modern factory system a surety and gave England a hundred years start of the rest of the world, and she now exports \$600,000,000 worth of manufactured cottons every year.

Without entering upon a discussion I may point out that what we commonly term "the balance of trade" is not a true index of prosperity, or rather net gain from international trade. The real indicator is the net annual gain in gold and silver coming to a country and remaining there.

The official British returns for the month of August, this year, show the excess of gold imports over exports to be \$18,600,000.

Measured by this rule we find (1910) that England imported \$357,110,000 gold and silver against exports of these metals amounting to \$321,847,000, leaving a net gain of \$35,263,000. This process of tak-

ing in every year more than she pays out has been going on for generations.

Our average annual excess of exports of gold and silver over imports for the four fiscal years 1910 to 1913 was \$7,360,000.

The credit facilities of the world have been strained and America seeks relief by offering to Europe its obligations of indebtedness of an international character.

France for some time has been hoarding gold and continues to draw that precious metal from every possible source. Our supply is ever the most easily tapped, because while we are financially an international power, we have only a provincial banking system, with no centralized authority to protect our reserves.

In the United States we are playing ducks and drakes with our resources. England is the creditor nation of the world, while we are traveling in the other direction. We send out every year more money than we take in. We are steadily dribbling away our capital, and we all know that such a process would eventually bankrupt an individual, and after all a nation is only a more or less large group of individuals.

Hence London has become the greatest centre of human life and activity recorded in history; keeping that port and Liverpool first and second in the world in values of exports and imports, with New York third.

Trade With Canada.

That we can become important factors in the world trade is conclusively proven by Canadian statistics. Our trade with Canada has practically doubled in three years, and she is our best customer with the single exception of Great Britain. Our total exports to Canada (fiscal year ending 1913) amounted to \$415,000,000, the year's gain being \$86,000,000, and manufactures comprise about two-thirds of this immense total.

In three years our sales of cotton cloth to Canada have risen from \$750,000 to \$2,500,000, this in face of a 25 per cent tariff preferential extended to England.

Our total sales to Canada have increased more than to any other

country or grand division except Europe. Doing so much across our northern border with unusually strong odds against us, not only the British preferential tariff, but a "dumping duty" which prevents us from using Canada as a bargain counter when it may suit us, what might we not do in other countries by proper organization and effort?

Our gain in European trade for the fiscal year was \$138,000,000, and with Latin America it reached \$29,000,000. With England and Germany it amounted to more than the whole, Canada excepted.

Future Efforts.

It is proven that when we set in the right way about getting foreign trade we succeed, and while figures are tedious, those given are illuminating at this juncture. We have big and little associations of all sorts, new and old, all created and kept alive to foster Latin American trade, and journals of different kinds, official and semi-official in their nature and printed in Spanish to help along manufacturers and merchants making "gang trips." Little, if any, permanently good results ever come from these efforts with their exhibitions of American goods for South Americans. Yet statistics, both of population and purchasing power, all prove conclusively that we are shooting our biggest guns at the smallest target.

The Cotton Trade Abroad.

Returns show that our imports of manufactured cottons considerably exceed our exports, but on quantities and values being compared, the fact is always evident that our foreign sales are mostly of cheap coarse stuffs while our purchases abroad are the finer and better cloths. Lancashire makes all sorts from the finest to the coarsest made mostly of China clay with just enough cotton to make the Kaolin hold on, including anything and everything to fit any customer's taste or pocketbook. Generally we offer the foreigner, when he comes to us, what we have and if he doesn't like it he can leave it. Other manufacturing countries with which we must shortly compete, and either keep out of our own market, or failing that, go after their customers. (Continued on next Page)

The New Tariff and Foreign Competition.

(Continued from Page 3)

abroad, are always looking for what the trade can pay for, making it and offering it to them.

Read this and absorb it. Under our present tariff, we exported in 1911 over \$41,000,000 worth of cotton manufactures.

We imported during the same period \$67,000,000 worth of cotton manufactures, and as we imported 63 per cent more than we exported it is easy to foresee what will happen shortly.

The Coming Tariff.

We are all wondering how the new tariff will affect us. Let us look at England, who is our greatest competitor abroad and who will under the new rates undoubtedly take away a goodly share of our home trade unless we better ourselves.

Examining the world's cotton trade from the Lancashire manufacturers' point of view discloses four striking features.

1. She is the creditor nation of the world as I have shown.

2. She is the world purveyor of cottons.

3. She is the only important free trade country.

4. She does her buying, selling and distributing more economically than any other nation.

The first point I have made clear, and the second we all know and shall know and realize more acutely very soon.

England is the only free trade manufacturing nation in the world and lives and thrives amazingly under that policy. It is quite within the mark to say that free trade had its birth in Lancashire and the out and out free traders are known to this day as "The Manchester School," in which city the great Free Trade Hall is situated.

To all "tariff reform upward" arguments, the Lancashire cotton manufacturer has one reply. "The British cotton factory system (they say) was born under free trade, has grown up under free trade and is still growing faster than that in any other country in the world. And by comparison it averages to be more steadily profitable and flourishing than the cotton manufacturing industry of any other country."

They say, "We can build mills at less cost than any other country, and under tariffs or not, all other manufacturing countries come to us for an appreciable share of the machinery and equipment."

They ask, "Why should we change a system that has done all this for us and is still keeping up the record?" There are other reasons which I shall come to very soon.

Under this system, they claim when speaking of American overseas trade of every kind, that they have driven the American merchant marine from the seas. In a measure it is true that the carrying of our exports and imports is in the hands of free traders.

The "red ensign" flies above about 70 per cent of the world's ocean carrying tonnage. We in this country cannot change these conditions, but we can, at least, do something easily and quickly to

mend the damage the new tariff will inflict upon us. In the process of any tariff revision, whether up or down, somebody is inevitably benefited at the expense of somebody else; and that somebody else must set about finding out how to make the change as innocuous as possible, and in the effort may find a new path which will lead them to a prosperity as great as he has heretofore enjoyed, maybe to a prosperity more abiding and less exposed to the mercurial effects of political action at home.

With a balanced world market, the American manufacturer can smile indulgently where he was wont to tremble at the political activities of the "Outs" trying to get in and the "Ins" using any shibboleth that they think will keep them there.

In cotton yarn and cloth I have told you that we have now competition from abroad of no mean importance, but under the new schedules we shall have more and more. Competition will become keener week by week. Indeed it may and likely will be for a time calamitous. For while we are adjusting ourselves to new conditions, the foreign manufacturer will be seeking every weak spot in our new coat of armor and attacking us there. Ere long present pessimism will give way to black despair, unless we adopt the way out of the quagmire I am about to indicate. Here is a warning in advance!

The amount of cotton yarn in bond in New York on July first this year was \$291,000 more than on the same date last year, or an increase of 132 per cent, while cotton cloth in bond had increased by \$113,000 or 86 per cent. Could a plainer warning be given of what we shall have to face?

The "Do Nothing" Policy.

It has always turned out, with a very few commendable exceptions, that when one advocates what has been demonstrated as a sound policy in our domestic market, as one equally suitable for foreign use, there is much head scratching and chin stroking. "The risk is too great has been the common verdict hitherto,—a very erroneous one as our foreign friends and keenest competitors in other lands could tell us if they would.

They have satisfied themselves by a hundred and more years of experience that established terms of payment and other acknowledged trading conditions abroad are on the whole profitable. Else they would not fight as strenuously as they have done and are doing to maintain and to increase their existing turnover.

Abroad, there is an enormous field lying fallow so far as we are concerned and a field which we must very soon systematically and scientifically cultivate if we are to avert a long and disastrous period of trade. The European is surely coming into our home market and with the surety of a greater measure of success than ever before. Just as soon as the bars are let down and the entry made easier he will "make good."

This will result in forcing many

of our mills altogether or nearly so out of the class of goods they are now making, into other lines already overcrowded; or the only other alternative will be to equip themselves to meet a new competition, keener than ever and under strange conditions.

Manchester Ship Canal.

Before coming to the question of economy in buying and selling, allow me to bring to your notice a superb example of forehandedness on a gigantic scale.

Lancashire people have spent about \$85,000,000 to benefit the city and the adjacent district on which so much of its well-being depends. They have built a ship canal reaching from the river Mersey, just above Liverpool; to force a reduction in the port charges of that place and to curb,—as they have effectually done—the old-time arrogance of its port authority.

Manchester by this daring venture advanced her own prosperity and placed herself in a position to offer lower rates than even the reduced charges now imposed by Liverpool, can match. We also find that new industries of magnitude have been attracted to the ship canal region.

A Few Ship Canal Particulars.

The Manchester Ship Canal is 35 1-2 miles in length, with a depth about the principal docks at Manchester of 28 feet. The width at full depth varies, but is for the most part 120 feet.

Between Manchester and the navigation point of the river Mersey there are five locks, which are in addition to the docks and quays with a total length of 6 1-2 miles. The docks are nine in number, the largest of which is 2,700 by 250 feet, on which is built a four-story transit shed of reinforced concrete.

Manchester Docks Railroad Freight Traffic.

As illustrating the up-to-date facilities of the Port of Manchester, it may be here said that the Manchester dock area already has the largest direct railroad merchandise traffic of any dock area in the world.

The After Growth.

In the wake of the Manchester Ship Canal many kinds of industries new to Manchester have been established. Let us study one.

"The Trafford Park Estates," which was but a few years ago, an agricultural property covering 1,183 acres, of which but 400 acres has been set apart for industries. On this property there has already been established ten miles of railroad tracks, over which 700,000 tons of traffic are handled each year.

Again, on this property some 80 large works and depots have been erected, and these have been augmented by the installation of thirty-six or more similar developments on the lands owned by the ship canal property.

Manchester Ship Canal Cotton Trade Traffic.

As we are now envisaging those things which affect the world's cotton trade, we must therefore look at the results which have so far been derived from the working of the ship canal in so far as they may

affect our trade, or at any rate that predominant section for so many generations under the mastery of Lancashire's finished system of international merchandising. In the seventeen or so years of operation of the ship canal, Manchester has taken to her port more than one-half of the British imports of Egyptian cotton consumed by English factories.

Some Cotton Trade Savings.

We are perhaps more directly concerned with what the Lancashire manufacturer can save by using this short waterway for both his imports and exports, and especially, in view of our new tariff, what extra advantage this comparatively new waterway offers to him as against former trans-Atlantic costs via Liverpool. First on raw cotton from our own country; the saving via Manchester per ton is for seven important cotton spinning centres as follows:

Ashton-u-Lyne	... \$1.20 per ton.
Blackburn	92 per ton.
Accrington	... 1.28 per ton.
Bolton	90 per ton.
Oldham	... 1.18 per ton.
Royton	... 1.36 per ton.
Stockport	94 per ton.

Turning again for a moment to the cost of landing raw cotton in Lancashire, I cannot do better than give the costs of two shipments, each covering 3,240 bales. That going by the Manchester Ship Canal showed a saving in transportation charges, as against the like shipment via Liverpool, of \$1,865.08, an economy not to be passed by at any time, but a most serious one in times of acute trade depression. There is also much to be gained in shipping Lancashire-made goods abroad by the Manchester all-water route to anywhere, as will be seen when I tell you that on cotton piece goods sent to New York via Manchester Canal outlet, there is a saving of \$1.80 per ton over Liverpool rates.

The sum and substance of the operation of the Manchester Ship Canal is that it forced a readjustment in a downward direction of previous Liverpool port charges. And this reduction, it has been conservatively computed, has brought about a yearly decrease to shippers within a radius of only twenty miles of Manchester amounting to no less a sum than \$7,290,000.

Obstacles Encountered.

All this was done in the teeth of the most determined opposition from almost every quarter, not the least being that encountered from the railroads and similar powerful vested interests, super-imposed on which were the many difficulties to be overcome in changing the methods of a nearly inland town to those of a seaport. What room have we in the American cotton manufacturing trade to talk about, overhead, and what we have been wont to call irreducible fixed charges, when we place our own lack of united effort against such a magnificent example of united work for lasting common good?

A Modern, Efficient and Economical Selling Plan Lancashire's Model System.

In seeking a way out of the trou-

bles looming ahead, we cotton manufacturing men must find a light to lead us to regions which have been dark to us until now; and if we have no lamp of our own we must borrow that of our neighbor, who is there and knows all the main roads and by-paths from generations of travel over them.

As we shall soon be placed, we must find the quickest and least expensive system of rapid transit from our present inadequate and cumbersome arrangements to another which will meet, grapple with and overcome the new competition which we must face all too soon. Call to mind the dire stress we were under during the Boxer troubles in China some years ago and keep an eye on the stagnation of trade in that country at the present time, owing altogether to the prevailing unrest there. And China is far and away our biggest foreign customer for cotton cloths.

The Manchester Royal Exchange.

In Manchester the major part of the business of the world's foreign cotton trade is done. The home trading house standing between the manufacturer and the retailer. While the so-called "Shipping" or export houses occupy the middleman's position in the export trade, many of these export houses are merely buying branches of large establishments abroad. Indeed there are several large American jobbing firms who have long had permanent branch buying offices in Manchester. Many of these foreign firms have very large warehouses and purchase goods for shipment to many countries. Others quite as important confine their operations to one or two countries. One important and outstanding feature is that one kind of fabric is often sold for markets widely separated from each other. Plainly this acts as an excellent balance wheel for the trade. For should there be a trade disturbance in one country, it is often compensated for by activity in another market far removed. This sort of a counterpoise is what we sadly need and can have only by securing a cheaper selling system, only possible by the concentration of buyers and sellers.

The Manchester Royal Exchange has a membership of over 10,000 and here practically the whole of England's immense home and export trade in cotton cloth and yarns is done. Every mill in that country is represented there and almost every foreign house of any importance is represented there directly or indirectly.

The buyer comes where he can secure the greatest selection and keenest competition at the least cost to himself in money and effort. The yarn spinner sells and the weaver and knitter buy their yarns on the floor of the exchange.

Machinery makers, supply dealers, bleachers, dyers, finishers, yarn and cloth agents, merchants, foreign buyers, raw cotton importers and brokers, waste dealers, coal men, oil merchants, in fact, every business that has any direct connection with cotton, its manufacture, sale and distribution is represented.

There is nothing that is required in any operation incidental to buy-

ing a bale of cotton from any cotton growing country in the world, converting it into a finished fabric and placing that fabric on the counter of the merchant in any part of the world however remote, that cannot be done or closed at once during business hours on the floor of the exchange.

This includes the turning of £120,000 into a 100,000 spindle mill and every arrangement incidental to such a transaction. Here is economy brought to perfection. How can we with our cumbersome and costly system of distribution hope to compete with it? Focus everything in the same way is the only method—copy; imitate. There will be 6,000 to 7,000 men on the boards every Tuesday and Friday, known as market days, and every other working day the attendance will be between 3,000 and 5,000. It is a marvellous and magnificent system in every transaction. Consider an example!

A Typical Example.

The representative of an exporter wants to buy a lot of printed calicoes. On "change" he finds all the weavers of this class of goods, and such as are in need of orders will be looking for him and other known buyers. He buys his goods in the grey. Next he finds the printers, arranges with one of them as to price, pattern and delivery. The weaver turns to the spinners and buys the yarn to fill the order. When the goods are woven they are sometimes shipped direct to the printer, who in turn delivers them to the exporter's warehouse, where the goods are labelled and packed by men who thoroughly understand the customs, packing, assorting, invoicing and all the other requirements of the country to which the goods are to be sent, except in the case of very large exporters, who do their own packing, etc. This work is done by one of the many large "packing houses," whose people know the customs, requirements and language of every country under the sun. More generally the goods go first to Manchester to be examined by the buyer before being turned over to the finisher.

One Manchester packing house has a capital of several million dollars, and there are many others with capital running well over a million. So far as the spinners and weavers are concerned, Manchester business is done on a cash basis, 2 1-2 per cent fourteen days.

Another and important class of middlemen between the manufacturer and purchaser are known as "cloth agents," although the name does not properly describe their province. "Commission merchant" would better fit their business.

These agents make a sale, then buy from a weaver whenever possible at a price which will give them a profit. The weaver pays such agent four per cent, which includes all discounts and commission. Payment to be made the day the invoice is delivered. Some large concerns have a weekly "pay-day" on which all bills are paid, even such as are received up to the time of mailing the checks on the set pay-day. This is a real cash business. Out of the four per cent

the cloth agent must allow his customer 2 1-2 off fourteen days. Often also the agent is compelled to carry in his warehouse goods for which he has paid cash, waiting delivery instructions from his customer.

While the English manufacturer delivers his goods freight paid to Manchester, they are not packed, except in the case of goods to be retailed in the grey. When goods are shipped to a point carrying a higher freight rate than mill to Manchester, the difference is charged to the buyer.

Freight Rates.

Some of the freight rates for yarn and cloth in bales and cases to Manchester are:

From Preston, \$1.74 per ton of 2,240 pounds.

From Oldham, \$1.74 per ton of 2,240 pounds.

From Burnley, \$2.76 per ton of 2,240 pounds.

From Colne, \$4.30 per ton of 2,240 pounds.

Since these figures were published there has been an increase in rates of—I think—about ten per cent.

Not 5 per cent of English cotton spinners and weavers are directly engaged in the export trade. The exporter with his established connections,—often his own home house abroad,—or with his own corps of salesmen covering many countries, buys, ships and sells, leaving the manufacturer to attend to manufacturing. The exporter shoulders the long credits, and all the details which make an American manufacturer shudder when explained to him.

These buyers come from abroad and establish themselves in Manchester, simply because in that city and under one roof they can buy every kind of cotton product they may ever need cheaper than elsewhere and made to meet not only the tastes and needs, but what is equally important, the means of their customers in their own lands. French, German and other continental purchasers come over two or three times each year to place their contracts, only filling unanticipated requirements by correspondence.

A Profitable Investment.

The Royal Exchange pays its proprietors well. Whenever any of its stock comes on the market, it realizes about twice its par value. In addition to the floor space for business, there are offices, stores, quarters for the chamber of commerce and restaurants, all being revenue producers. There are nearly forty long distance telephones besides local instruments in the building, also a telegraph office and individual mail boxes for members.

Cotton quotations are received by private telephones from Liverpool every few minutes and posted in figures a foot long, so that they can be seen from any part of the room. Also figures showing the rise and fall of silver,—a most important piece of information to those engaged in Oriental trade. The arrival or delay of the monsoon in India, weather conditions as they affect the cotton crop in Egypt and America, crop conditions and progress in every country of the world

where cotton is grown, are reported instantly on the bulletin boards.

One cannot more concisely sum up the effectiveness of the news service of the Manchester Royal Exchange than was done by the late Henry Grady of Georgia in his famous Boston speech, when, referring to the rapidity with which cotton news travels he said that "if a worm was found on the leaf of a cotton plant, it was telegraphed over oceans to the Manchester Exchange." In the reading room, publications from every part of the world may be consulted, also directories, and books of general information covering the world and its affairs, and for all this each member pays only \$20 per year.

An American Exchange.

An exchange in New York following the same lines would not only profit its owners; it would enormously reduce our present cost of both selling and buying without diminishing the net profits of our leaders in the present year. Our spinning and weaving costs are not too high to keep us out of foreign markets. Weaving labor cost counts rather more than half the labor cost from bale to cloth and our weaving piece work prices are much below those paid in Lancashire mills.

"American Provincialism," as applied to many kinds of export trade, has long been known abroad. Perhaps to no leading manufactured article can this expression be applied with greater force than to almost all lines of cotton goods.

Our mutual fire insurance companies need but to be mentioned to conjure up the great economies which co-operation coupled with efficiency have brought about. We also find another step in the same direction which has been taken by a considerable number of South Carolina mills, owned by different interests, that of buying their requirements through one purchasing agent.

An American textile exchange would work for our industry in two important directions. First, it would enable us to meet foreign competition with a stronger hand, and second, we should be able to conduct an aggressive campaign for foreign trade with a considerably better chance of securing a larger measure of success. Our commission houses and other selling agencies would be just as requisite then as now, but their expenses would be very much reduced, while their opportunities for an enlarged trade would grow.

Industrial consolidation and centralization, including the buying and selling under one roof of everything that goes into or comes out of our mills, would bring about savings unthought of by most of us and considered impossible up to the consummation of such an undertaking.

The concentration of England's cotton industry in the county of Lancashire has been a great factor in its success. It is an advantage quite counterbalancing such things as proximity to the cotton fields, low taxation, hydro-electric power and other much talked-of superior conditions offered by the cotton belt as a cotton manufacturing area.

Preservation of Life in Factory Fires

L. H. KUMHARDT before National Cotton Mfgs. Association

"The clothing factory fire in Binghamton, by which sixty-five persons or more lost their lives and many others were injured, is another illustration, truly awful, of the insecurity of the lives of factory employees."

The above is a quotation from a daily paper published a short distance from Boston, and it is taken as the text of this paper because one reading it and unacquainted with the facts would be led to the belief that no consideration has been or is given the feature of safety in factory operation by the management of our industrial enterprises. Had the author used the illustration as showing the insecurity of some factory employees, the force of his statement would have been evident, and furthermore it would have placed emphasis on what is also a fact, namely, that manufacturers have been and always will be in the forefront studying means and methods for securing plants against fire and employees from injury, and that in this work they are in thousands of cases far in advance of laws or other regulations enacted to promote the end desired by these laws, namely, the safety of employees.

It would not be going too far to say that the protection of factories has today reached a higher standard of excellence and perfection, due to the co-operation of manufacturers, than was the protection of any other class of property in the United States. This is an absolute fact.

It is perhaps with an apology that I should present some of the facts to this Association, because they are already well known to you, but this paper, it is hoped, may merit a wider circulation among the public generally to whom it should more properly be addressed. If it awakens public interest in the good work which has been done and leads to the adoption of safeguards by others not now familiar with them, it will have accomplished its purpose.

It was the cotton manufacturers of New England who first laid the foundation of fire protection engineering in 1835, nearly eighty years ago, and in order that they might share mutually all possible benefits of the plan and because the stock insurance companies absolutely refused to make concessions in insurance cost for improved conditions of construction and protection they formed the first of the so-called Factory Mutual Insurance Companies, or the New England Mutuals, as they are often known.

The development of slow-burning mill construction was due to these men, and its success in reducing the fire losses was first demonstrated by them. Fire doors, fire walls, segregation of processes and isolation of the more dangerous ones from the main building, fire escapes, enclosure or removal of belts and substitution of electric transmission, removal of stoves and kerosene lamps protection of gears,

installation of self-closing elevator hatches and many other devices, brick stair towers, and last, but not least, automatic sprinklers—have all been the contribution of the cotton manufacturer to the development of the science of fire protection.

It would be as idle to assume that all these things were done for the safety of employees as it would be to assume that they were all done for the benefit of the manufacturer. Safety to employees goes hand in hand with safety and success to the business, and owners years ago came to recognize the fact that one cannot get along without the other, and progressive manufacturers have long endeavored to improve the conditions under which their employees work and live. In the ordinary large manufacturing plant, the investment per operative is often as much as \$2,500 and for each one absent from work there is an economic loss and lessened efficiency throughout the plant, and in addition that part of the investment itself which the employee represents has, for the time being, lost its earning power and in addition there is a loss of wages to the employee. What is more essential, therefore, than that the safety of each employee be assured and his capacity maintained at all times! Any interference with the operation of a factory such as may occur by fire, results in consequential loss to all connected with it, and as a matter of self-interest, it behooves manufacturers to care for the safety of their employees as well as of their mill buildings, and it is evident that what has accomplished one end has accomplished the other as well.

The financial consideration is, of course, prominently in the mind of a manufacturer, as he is constantly confronted with the necessity of keeping down expenses to meet keen competition. Consequently the saving of insurance premiums, together with the features above mentioned, all of which have to do with the financial success of the plant, have all contributed to the results accomplished and will furnish incentives for further progress.

It is not to be assumed that all factories are safe, for there are owners not sufficiently well informed or possibly not intelligent enough to appreciate that their profit depends upon safety. For these cases, legislation to require adherence to a proper standard is necessary, and I propose further on to outline what are the essentials of such a standard, but right here care should be taken that this legislation is not unjust through ignorance of proper remedies, or does not go too far, or perhaps in the wrong direction, and thus become a burden or handicap to legitimate industry.

It is to be also noted that recent fires, resulting in serious losses of life, have occurred in small factories and usually in those near the

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centre of cities where surroundings are more congested and the temptation has been to crowd too many persons into limited quarters not perhaps originally designed or intended to accommodate them. The larger factories and those more isolated from other exposures, as is usually the case in the industrial establishments of today which have done so much to promote the success and reputation of this country, have given most serious consideration to the matter of self-protection with the result that they have been almost entirely free from loss of life when fires occur.

As emphasizing this, I may state that the records of the Boston Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company show that, since the beginning of Factory Mutual System in 1835, there have been but thirty-five lives lost in our factory fires, twenty-three of these being in an unsprinkled mill in Fall River in 1874 before the automatic sprinkler was developed and available for protection. Of the remaining twelve deaths (all occurred since 1874), three were killed by going back needlessly into the burning build-

ing, evidently to save personal effects at a cotton mill fire in 1907, and four were men of public fire departments killed in the performance of their duties at different mills. This leaves only five employees who were notable to save themselves in a period of thirty-nine years to date, and even including all, only a total of thirty-five deaths have occurred in seventy-eight years.

In factories covered by this record, all of which have fire protection and are of good construction, there are now employed 1,500,000 people, and there are in the homes dependent upon these at least 3,000,000 more, so that it may be said that there are now in these factories, or dependent upon them 4,500,000 persons who are assured of almost absolute security of their own lives from fire, or the lives of those upon whom they are dependent, this due to the safeguards provided by the owners.

Furthermore, our insurance, it must be recognized, does not cover all the industrial establishments equipped with adequate fire protection, as to our standards have been

Thursday, October 9, 1913.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

accepted to a considerable extent elsewhere. In cotton mills, for example, covered by the policies under the Mutual Companies, there are about 450,000 employees, and in other cotton mills there are approximately 200,000 more. Practically all of these have the benefits of fire protection, as nearly every cotton mill in this country is today reasonably equipped with fire protection apparatus, including sprinklers. This proportion may be fairly assumed to apply to other manufacturing properties, and on this basis it may be stated that there are in manufacturing plants alone nearly 2,225,000 employees who are practically safe as regards fire, and there are certainly about 4,500,000 more dependent upon them. Thus there is a grand total of 6,725,000 persons in the United States and Canada who are enjoying the benefits of security of life from fire in factories.

Surely this puts to shame the quotation at the beginning of this paper and shows the injustice of its statements.

Add to the above fact that department stores, mercantile buildings, warehouses and similar structures in cities are improving their present construction in many cases and installing sprinklers and other fire apparatus, and that new buildings are being constantly erected in which the owners with full appreciation of the hazard of fires are insisting on the best construction and protection, and it will certainly be evident to the unprejudiced observer that tremendous strides are being made in preventing loss of life by fire. In these classes there is estimated to be at least an additional 250,000 persons working under sprinkler protection.

In modern protected department stores, moreover, let me call attention to the fact that, while the employees are safeguarded by the good construction and protection, there are daily many thousands of customers in these stores whose lives are made secure also.

Let me now enumerate the essential standards which have accomplished these results. In reality there are only two main groups.

First. Construction, which must be substantial, designed to prevent the rapid spread of fire and adapted to the occupancy intended and must take into consideration the chances of fires in certain processes and consequent hazards, as well as the number and location of employees accommodated in a given department.

Second. Private fire protection, or what may better be called self protection, which must include as a primary feature a properly installed sprinkler system throughout every part of a factory where there is anything combustible either in the construction of the building itself or in its occupancy.

To show that there is nothing new in this, let me again quote from the records of the Boston Manufacturers Mutual Fire Insurance Company, which by vote of its directors in 1858, among other requirements, laid down the following for a cotton or woolen mill to be insured at the then lowest rate:

Building to be brick or stone with solid walls.

Roof, covered with metal or slate.

Floors, plank, with boards on top (the slow-burning type.)

Stairways in one or more projections of brick or stone.

No openings in the floors from room to room.

Elevators in the porch, or if inside to be closed by self-closing hatch.

Force pumps and pipes from reservoir, hydrants.

Fixed ladders and platforms at each story.

Casks of water and pails at each story.

Boiler room outside of mill.

Picker room outside of mill and connected by passageway of brick with fire doors. Room to have pipe sprinklers with proper supply.

Good watchmen's clock and half hourly records by watchman.

Waste and dirt to be all removed from mill before shutting down each day, and mill to be kept in good order at all times.

Building not to be near enough to any other to be endangered thereby.

Add to the above the requirements for the automatic sprinklers which was developed many years later and the value of which was immediately recognized, and we have what is today the foundation, as it was then, of good fire protection. Details have, of course, been perfected since, but I mention it all as showing that the manufacturers who developed and maintained the Mutual system were continually building up a standard for safety and were giving these matters thought far in advance of any laws relating to the subject, and it was necessary that they do this as a matter of self interest, even if for no other reason, for otherwise their property might itself have been destroyed by fire.

The prevention of such disasters as that of the Asch Building, New York, or Newark, N. J., or at Birmingham, N. Y., has furthermore resulted in bringing our average fire loss in well protected property down to less than twenty-five dollars for each one hundred thousand dollars of insurance and the actual cost of insurance itself down to less than five cents on each one hundred dollars. Surely this is conservation of our national resources in a most successful way, and it is fully comparable with the latter efforts to conserve our natural resources to which so much time and study are being given.

In conclusion let me emphasize that the most vital factor in preventing loss of life and property is the automatic sprinkler and that this alone will render the great majority of fires harmless to life, and of small damage to property, but there must, however, be secondary safeguards briefly covered by the general name "slow-burning construction," which means brick or equivalent walls, solid floors without openings between stories, stairs in outside towers, elevators and other openings protected, and safe arrangement of processes. Then, even



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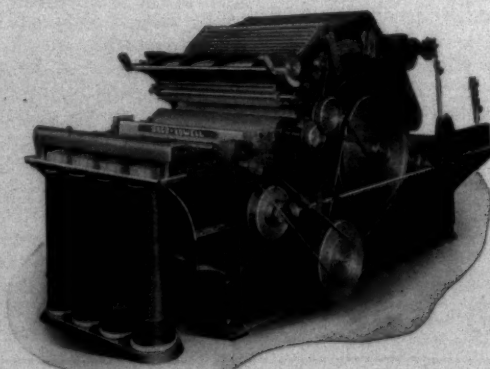
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WRITE FOR INFORMATION

ROGERS W. DAVIS, SOUTHERN AGENT

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

if very rarely sprinklers fail for any cause, the spread of fire will be so retarded that the operatives can escape without harm. New legislation designed to prevent such awful catastrophes as that at Birmingham should therefore be shaped broadly in line with the safeguards developed by over seventy-five years of practical work in the large manufacturing properties of this country.

Dacca Muslins

E. N. Murti before National Association of Cotton Manufacturers

(Continued from last week)

Spinning Proper.

The spinning apparatus consists of:

1. The roll of cotton carefully covered with a thin skin.
2. A metallic spindle of 10 feet to 14 feet in length, almost as thick as a stout needle, though sometimes a slender piece of bamboo is used instead of the metal.
3. A piece of cocoanut shell or some substance which is smooth as well as hard, embedded in clay.
4. A hollow stone or clay pot containing some chalky powder.

The whole appliance is generally carried on in a flat bamboo basket.

A bit of unbaked clay is attached in the lower end of the spindle; thus giving it sufficient weight in turning it steadily on the hollow smooth surface of the shell. The spinster holds the spindle in an inclined position keeping the heavy end always in contact with the smooth surface, and turns it round with the thumb and forefinger of her left hand. Whilst the cotton is supplied at the same time with her right; being particularly careful in drawing out single filaments from the roll. The chalky powder keeps the fingers always dry.

When a certain length of thread is spun, it is wound on the spindle. The process exactly resembles the modern mule spinning so far as its principle of the intermittent spinning operation goes; here the spindle is stationary, whilst the feed part always recedes from the spindle point, which we see exactly reversed in our present mule spinning.

In order to attenuate the fibres successfully during dry weather, the spinning was often accomplished over a shallow vessel of water, the evaporation from which keeps the surrounding atmosphere humidified to the necessary degree; this enables the spinners to form the filaments into threads successfully. The Dacca spinners generally worked from soon after early dawn to nine or ten o'clock and from three to four in the afternoon till half an hour before sunset, these being the hours most suitable for fine spinning.

Standard Weight.

The method of measuring the length as well as the weight of a given skein of thread was very crude. The spinners and weavers generally used to judge the finest of the thread by sight only. A hath (cubic) was their unit length which is equal to almost 19 3/4 inches, a distance covered by the whole length between the knuckle of the elbow joint and the tip of the middle finger. Their weight unit was a rattee (about two grains Troy). These are tiny seeds of oval shape of deep red color with a black spot on the top, and they are obtained from a particular plant of a shrubby nature.

The standard quality of yarn used for the manufacture of these fine muslins, varied from 140 to 160 cubits in length to one rattee, which comes from about 316s. to about 366s. of the present system.

Preparation of Threads for Weaving.

I shall now describe the preparatory operations for weaving, and weaving itself. Our first consideration in this chapter would be the process of winding. The weaver gets his yarn from the spinner in the form of skeins wound on small pieces of hollow reed. Before he commences the process, the yarn is steeped in water for a few hours as it comes to him wound on the reed.

The winding appliance consists of (1) a reel made of thin smooth splints of bamboo, which is mounted on the upper end of a long stick, (2) a piece of bamboo, one end of which is divided into two parts, and thereby acting as bearings to hold a piece of stick on which is mounted the hollow reed, (3) a smooth cocoanut shell over which the reel shaft revolves.

The weaver holding the split bamboo piece by means of his toes in front of him, turns the long stick of the reel with one hand keeping all the time the reel in its vertical position, which the first two fingers of the other hand act as guides to the yarn in its passage from the reed to the reel. When the yarn is in the form of a skein, it is first placed on a small wheel made of

thread and fine bamboo splints, from which it is afterwards drawn off and wound upon a reel.

The yarn spun for warp is generally a little coarser than the weft and in order to stand the unavoidable stresses during the process of weaving, the warp is required to undergo the following processes:

Sizing of Warps.

The warp yarn is first steeped in water for three consecutive days during which period the water is changed twice, on the fourth day it is taken out thoroughly rinsed by means of two sticks which are put into the skein and twisted in opposite directions. It is then left upon the sticks and exposed to the sun to dry in its tightly twisted condition; which is afterwards untwisted and put into water mixed with fine charcoal powder, lamp black or soot scraped from the surface of a cooking vessel. They are kept in the mixture for two days, then rinsed in clear water, wrung out and hung upon pieces of stick placed in the shade to dry.

Each skein having been again reeled is steeped in water for one night, and is next day opened up and spread over a flat board; upon which it is smoothed with the hand, and rubbed over with a paste or size made of Khoie (fried paddy) and a small quantity of fine lime mixed with the water. After being sized the thread is wound upon a reel, every turn of which is kept as wide apart as possible, in order to get it dried quickly. It is afterwards exposed to the sun. All the threads are then re-reeled and sorted, and divided into three grades according to their fineness: (1) the finest for the right hand side, (2) the next finest for the left hand side, (3) the coarsest for the centre.

Weft Preparation.

The weft is prepared two days before the actual weaving. A quantity of thread for one day's work is steeped in water for twenty-four hours. It is then rinsed and wound on a large reel, and then lightly sized in the above way, and dried properly. This is a daily job, continued until the cloth is finished.

This operation is usually done

outdoors. The weaver selects a spot near his house, where he can arrange his warping appliance to its best advantage. The apparatus consists of four short bamboo posts which are fixed at measured distances, depending upon the length of the cloth to be woven, and several pairs of rods, between them. They are arranged in two parallel rows with sufficient space between them.

The weaver holding a small wheel of warp yarn in each hand, walks backwards and forwards along the two rows all the time, laying down the two threads over the posts. The intermediate pairs of rods, are intended for supports and as well as to form the end, and end base; which is accomplished by crossing his hands between each pair of rods. At right angles to the handle of the swift there is a thin rod having a glass ring at its end and through which the thread passes.

Reeding.

This is done sometimes immediately after warping, and in some cases not until the warp is wound upon the back beam. The reed is made of very fine bamboo splits, firmly fixed between two split canes. The finest reed that is used in weaving Dacca muslin contains nearly 2,800 dents in 40-inch space.

The whole bundle is hung from the roof of the weaver's hut while one is unfolded, and spread out nicely and hanging down to within two or three feet from the ground. The reed is fastened by means of thin cords, and it hangs in front of the unfolded yarn. Two men take their seats one on each end of the warp and having cut a certain number of the looped ends by means of a knife, they begin to draw the threads with the reed. The drawn ends afterwards are gathered and knotted in bunches thus keeping the reed with the warp.

Beaming.

The beaming process closely resembles the modern Yorkshire method of dressing, where every thread requires careful attention, in respect to its order and tension. The operation is done generally out of doors. The warp is bundled round

(Continued on Page 9.)

W. H. BIGELOW

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DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

The November Contest.

The time for the November contest for the best practical paper on "Care and Operation of Roving Frames" is drawing near and those who expect to enter the contest should be preparing their papers.

The following are the rules which will govern the contest:

Rules.

The prize for the best article will be \$10.00 and for the second best \$5.00.

After the contest the articles will be printed in book form and two copies given to each one who took part in the contest.

The following are the rules that will govern this contest:

(1). The judges will be seven men actively engaged in cotton manufacturing.

(2). They will be instructed to award the prizes to men who contribute the best practical paper on "Care and Operation of Roving Frames." Roving frames include slubbers, intermediates, speeders and jack frames.

(3). Papers must not be of greater length than three columns.

(4). Papers will be published in the same order as received by us and where two papers are of equal merit the one received first will be given the decision.

(5). No paper will be considered in the contest which is received later than November 15th.

(6). Assumed names must be signed to the articles, but the real names must be known to us.

(7). The judges will reserve the right to throw out any article containing sections copied from books or previously written articles on roving frames.

Answer to Tarhell Bolt.

Editor:

I notice that "Tarhell Bolt" wants to know the capacity in gallons of a vat that is three feet in diameter and three feet deep. He also wants to know the depth of a vat of the same diameter that holds 100 gallons.

The following rules will give the answer: Square the diameter and multiply by .787398, multiply the result by 1728. This will give the cubic feet in one foot depth of the vat. Divide this by 231 and the result is the capacity in gallons of one foot depth. Multiply by three and the result is the capacity of the vat.

$3 \text{ squared} = 9 \times .787398 \times 1728 = 12214.409$

$12214.409 \div 231 = 52875 \times 3 = 158,625$ gallons.

$158,625 \div 3$

3

$= 1.89 \text{ depth to hold 100 gals.}$

158,625

158,625

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First Prize \$10

Second Prize \$5

We would like to have you contribute an article to this contest.

Southern Textile Bulletin

Charlotte, N. C.

Dacca Muslins.

(Continued from Page 8.)

the reed, and a bamboo rod is passed through the knotted bunches at the termination of the reeding.

One man holds this bundle, while the other end is unfolded, and a thin slip of bamboo stick having been passed through the loops, is received into the longitudinal groove of the end beam, and is fastened by means of string. The beam is then supported on two loops formed by stout cords, which in their turn are suspended from two short wooden posts. The selvage threads of the two ends are brought to a distance commensurate with the intended breadth of the cloth. The portion of the warp thus being unfolded and nicely spread out, the man who holds the bundle, stretches it evenly; whilst two workmen proceed to arrange the threads in the middle.

Eventually the threads are brought into their parallel state, by means of an elastic piece of cane, which has been previously softened and beaten out at one end into the form of a brush. The cane is held in the form of a hand bow, and gently taps over the stretched ends. When a certain length of the warp is thus arranged, it is wound on the end of the beam by means of a winch handle; the next unfolded portion is similarly treated; and the process is continued until the whole length of the warp is properly dealt with.

Weaving.

The loom is of a very simple construction; it consists of four bam-

boo posts fixed firmly in the ground. They are connected sideways by two rods, which support a few traverse rods, to which the slings of the lay or batten and the balances of the healds are attached. The breast beam or cloth beam has a longitudinal groove in which fits a thin rod carrying all the looped ends of the warp. Both the back and the cloth beam rest upon short bamboo posts, the top part of which has been scooped out in order to form a sort of bearing.

Each beam has a winch handle by means of which each can be turned; the beam is prevented from turning in the opposite direction by means of a stick, one end of which is inserted into the mortise of the beam, while the other end is fixed in the ground. The slay consists of two broad pieces of wood each with longitudinal grooves, into which the reed is received and made fixed by means of iron or wooden pins. It is suspended from the front traverse rod, and in adjusting it properly a good amount of experience and practice is necessary, because the range of its movement determines the degree of force which should be applied to a weft in a particular texture of fabric. This is considered to be one of the nicest operations in setting this sort of loom. Each heald is equally counter-balanced by weights, which are attached to the other ends of the slings, the slings being passed over the traverse rod of the loom frame.

The treadles are made of bamboo or pieces of wood and they are contained in a pit dug in the ground,

three by two feet, and one and one-half feet deep. The shuttle, 10 to 14 inches in length and three-fourths of an inch in breadth, weighs about two ounces. It is made of very light wood, and it has two spear-shaped points. Considerable amount of space is provided in its centre, which is placed a movable iron wire longitudinally, upon which the reed of the weft is mounted. The weft is passed through an eye made in the side of the shuttle.

The temple consists of two pieces of wood connected together by cords, their outer ends being armed with iron pins, by means of which the cloth is kept stretched. Every part of the loom being perfectly adjusted, the weaver takes his seat upon a mat or a board placed close to the pit, and depresses one of the treadles, thus forming a shed of about seven-eighths of an inch in depth. The shuttle is then thrown by one hand through the shed with a slight jerk and received by the other on the opposite side; the reed then beats up the shot of weft thus placed. When 10 to 12 inches of cloth is woven, lime water is sprinkled over it in order to prevent it from being damaged by insects; and then it is wound upon the cloth beam, and thus simultaneously unwinding a certain length of warp yarn from the back beam. Mustard oil is occasionally applied to the shuttle, reed and slay, in order to lessen the friction during the process of weaving.

Production.

The time taken to weave a muslin twenty yards of cloth one yard in width, can be seen from the mercial Resident: "The preparation of the tana or warp thread of a full piece of plain or striped cloth of the Dacca station employs two men, according to the quality of the thread from ten to thirty days. The weaving of such cloth employs two persons, one to weave, the other to prepare thread and the loom—if of the ordinary or middling plain assortments, from ten to fifteen days;—if of the fine, twenty days; the superfine, thirty days; the fine superfine from thirty to forty-five days, and if the cloth be of the fine superfine dooreas or Charkana (checks) assortments, sixty days. A half piece of Mulmulkhas of the finest kind cannot be manufactured in less than five or six months."

Unhurt by 40 Foot Fall.

While painting from the third floor of the exterior of the Poe Mill, Greenville, S. C., J. C. Bishop missed his footing on the scaffold and fell for a distance of about 40 feet without sustaining serious injuries. His remarkable escape from serious injury was due to his presence of mind in catching to a guy rope as he was falling.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9

Wood Not Afraid of Tariff.

President Wood of the American Woolen Company made the following statement last week:

"I am not enthusiastic over the Underwood bill. Still, free wool is of inestimable value to the cloth manufacturer. It will give him a wide field for the employment of his manipulating ability and will be a helpful advantage. Even though the protection appears very slender, we shall make the best of an inevitable situation. I believe that eventually, after adjustment to the new condition of things, with practised economy, generally speaking the American Woolen Company will be able to compete successfully with similar manufacturers abroad. The mills making fine fancy goods will find the problem more difficult. I am very anxious to get at the enemy. This long and exasperating delay by Congress in passing the tariff bill has had a damaging effect upon the industry this year."

Editorial Efficiency.

It has always been our idea that the editor of a technical and especially a textile journal should be a man of practical experience in the industry which his journal represents. We have also believed that he should keep in close touch with the men in that industry, especially the practical men who are doing the actual work and we have found that whenever we get out of the office and spend a few days among the mills we come back with live ideas upon which to base our editorials.

At the recent meeting of the Federation Press Association at New York, J. C. McQuiston, publicity manager of the Westinghouse Electric Company delivered an address on "How Editorial Efficiency Helps the Advertiser."

The following extracts from that address coincide very closely with our own ideas upon the subject:

"There seems to be a natural tendency for men engaged in editorial work to become chained to their desk and offices. Many editors would be better off without an office, which too often develops the

Micawber trance "waiting for something to turn up."

"The live papers that speak the inners of the activities of their fields are those which have editors moving about in the field, meeting and discussing with the leaders and the operatives all the while having an ear to the ground to get the spirit of a message for the enlightenment of their readers. Information secured any other way is second hand and indirect, and in one way or another will be recognized as such; always incomplete and often inaccurate.

"Of course, there are publications with organized editorial forces to care for the field work, often dividing the assignment so that men who are more or less specialists give attention to subjects which might be impossible for the editor himself to do; still, the editor who regulates what shall be said and what shall not be said should more often be outside than inside; gaining an intimate personal knowledge of things pertaining to the business.

"The editor of a trade or technical journal should familiarize himself with the activities, and for that matter the inactivities of those interests and people responsible for the perpetuation and improvement of the industry.

"I fully believe the trade paper should be a mold of public opinion in the industry to which it caters. The matter published therein and the editorial comment thereon should be so full of good meat that the people of the trade will naturally look to it as the final word on any subject touching their interests.

"Having led his clientele to this point, it is incumbent on the editor to continue in the vanguard of the profession by leading thought and action toward the betterment of conditions surrounding the industry. It could do this by advocating progressive policies; giving authentic news and data on the latest improvements and commenting on them in an intelligent and helpful way when of sufficient importance, so as to properly enlighten the readers."

Condition of Cotton Manufacturing Industry.

A report just issued by a prominent Chicago bank on business condition says of cotton manufactures.

"There has not been the customary buying of raw material by cotton mills, but it is expected that purchases will be made rather freely before many weeks. It is not unlikely that there is a disposition to await the market effect of what promises to be a very large crop.

"During the past season there has been no surplus of labor in Southern cotton mill territory. Every one who wants work can find employment, and, in fact, it is difficult in some localities to secure sufficient help.

"There has not been any scarcity of orders for finished cotton goods, and a number of mills are now sold

ahead. Where business is of smaller volume than a year ago, it is up to the average, and some of our correspondents report orders in excess of 1912.

"Stocks in the hands of manufacturers, jobbers and dealers are light, which is taken as an indication that the way is clear for a good volume of sales during the fall and winter if present crop prospects are realized."

Paying for Bagging.

In an interview directed at his local paper, R. S. Reinhart, president of the Elm Grove Mill, Lincolnton, N. C., said: "The fellows you ought to get after are the ginners who instead of using 22 pounds of bagging to the 500-pound bale, soak us buyers with thirty and forty pounds to a 350 and 450-pound bale. Then it is up to us either to refuse the cotton, dock it or pay the market cotton price for ten and fifteen pounds of bagging and ties that cost the seller only 25 cents. You can readily see that we stand to lose quite a little bit on the purchase and we just simply can't afford it."

Knitting Mills in China.

The export of Chinese-made knit garments (made in Hongkong of American cotton yarn) to the United States is the latest development of Hongkong-American trade. The export of such garments is made almost entirely for the use of Chinese in the United States, but it has grown into considerable volume and Hongkong factories are paying considerable attention to the trade. One factory reports that almost half of its entire output is now being exported to the United States.

The growth of the knitting factory industry in Hongkong is of decided significance in the clothing and cotton trade of this part of the world. The factories have been developed almost entirely within the past three years. The chief factory in some respects is a foreign concern known as the Wei San Knitting & Spinning Co., which has been in existence some 7 years and has a daily capacity of 100 to 120 dozen sweaters or pieces of underwear and similar garments. This factory employs about 125 people, mostly girls and young men, whose wages run from 48 cents to \$4.40 gold per week, the greater number earning about \$1 gold per week. Similar wages are paid in all such establishments. There are seven other concerns of more or less importance owned and operated by Chinese companies and under Chinese supervision, five of which are equipped with considerable machinery. One of these is at Causeway Bay, Hongkong, and is the property of the Wah Mee (Chinese American) Co. There is a small factory at Tsim Sha Tsui and another at Sham Shui Po, all on Hongkong Island. Four others are located in Kowloon. They are the factories of the China Foreign Knitting Co.; the Man Sung; Li Man Hing Kwok; and Quong Sun, and all are more or less thoroughly equipped in a modern way.—Consular Reports.

PERSONAL NEWS

Harvey Bearden is now fixing looms at the LaFayette (Ga.) Mills.

A. T. Smith has resigned as superintendent of the Langley (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

T. W. Ingle has resigned as overseer of weaving at the E. A. Smith Mfg. Co., Rhodhiss, N. C.

Ward has accepted the position of overseer of cloth room at the Pickett Mills, High Point, N. C.

Oscar Harrill has become overseer of carding at the Swift Mills, Columbus, Ga.

J. C. Cudd, of Clinton, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at Walhalla, S. C.

L. S. Mosher, of Richmond, Va., is now section hand at the Patterson Mill, Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

W. K. Horne has resigned as overseer of cloth room at the Pickett Cotton Mills, High Point, N. C.

J. C. Keller has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Pomona Mills, Greensboro, N. C.

Dick Donnon has resigned as overseer of cloth room at the Watts Mill, Laurens, S. C.

J. M. Morgan of Hope Mills, N. C., has accepted a position with the Arista Mills, Winston-Salem, N. C.

B. L. Ledwell has been promoted to superintendent of the Prendergast (Tenn.) Cotton Mills.

J. C. Bowling has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the E. A. Smith Mfg. Co., Rhodhiss, N. C.

D. V. Brannon has resigned as overseer of weaving at Walhalla, S. C., and is now located at Central, S. C.

Wm. Aronld, Jr., of LaGrange, Ga., has accepted the position of superintendent of the Manchester Mills, Macon, Ga.

D. R. Harden of Bessemer City, N. C., has accepted the position of master mechanic at the Pickett Mills, High Point, N. C.

Mack Kirby has been promoted from master mechanic to superintendent of the D. E. Converse Co., Glendale, S. C.

Ed Turner of the Unity Cotton Mills, La Grange, Ga., has accepted a position with the Park Mills of the same place.

Cohn Clark of Enoree, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer of the cloth room at the Watts Mill, Laurens, S. C.

Wm. Parker, Jr., superintendent of the Standard Cotton Mills, Cedar-town, Ga., left last week for a trip to the Panama Canal.

P. M. Keller has resigned as superintendent of the Prendergast (Tenn.) Cotton Mill and gone to Concord, N. C., where he will build and operate a small yarn mill.

J. F. Pruitt, of Ware Shoals, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Dresden Mills, Lumberton, N. C.

Tom Miller has resigned his position on the police force of Concord, N. C., to accept a position with the Brander Mill of that place.

W. D. Lawson, of Lockhart, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Kinston (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

M. O. Alexander, superintendent of the Woodside Cotton Mills, Greenville, S. C., is spending his three months vacation at Hendersonville, N. C.

E. L. Jones has resigned as overseer of slashing and drawing-in at the Westerelt Mills, Greenville, S. C., to accept a position with the Brandon Mills of the same place.

W. L. Phillips, who has had charge of carding and spinning at the Pomona Mills, Greensboro, N. C., will hereafter devote his entire time to the carding.

W. H. Ware has resigned as overseer of carding and spinning at the Altamahaw (N. C.) Mills to become overseer spinning at the Glencoe Mill, Burlington, N. C.

CARDS, DRAWING,	COTTON MILL MACHINERY	SPINNING FRAMES,
MASON MACHINE WORKS		
TAUNTON, MASS.		
EDWIN HOWARD, Southern Agent		
Greenville, S. C.		
COMBERS, LAP MACHINES.		MULES, LOOMS.

Eli Ellenburg, of Greenville, S. C., has accepted the position of second hand in weaving at the Gluck Mills, Anderson, S. C.

E. E. Orrell, who recently resigned as superintendent of the Westervelt Mills, Greenville, S. C., has accepted a similar position with the Barnaby Mills, in Massachusetts.

John A. McFalls has resigned as superintendent of the Fitzgerald (Ga.) Cotton Mills and accepted position as overseer of spinning, at the Hannah Pickett Mills, Rockingham, N. C.

Z. R. Covington, who has been for 10 years overseer of shipping department of the Roberdell Mills, Rockingham, N. C., has resigned to accept a similar position at the Locks Mills, Concord, N. C.

Walter B. Bell has resigned as managing editor of the Charlotte (N. C.) Observer to become secretary and treasurer of the Jackson Mills (formerly Monroe Cotton Mills) Monroe, N. C.

L. B. Foster has resigned as superintendent of the Manchester (Ga.) Cotton Mills to become assistant superintendent of the Woodberry-Mt. Vernon group of mills of the Consolidated Cotton Duck Co. and will be located at Baltimore, Md.

OVERFLOW PERSONALS PAGE 16.

Brandon Mills.

Greenville, S. C.

W. F. Walker.....Supt.
F. F. Davis.....Supt.
R. B. Brown.....Spinner
E. D. Ray.....Weaver
R. B. Blakley.....Cloth Room
J. P. Ross.....Master Mechanic

Edwards Mills.

Crawford, Ga.

B. F. Comer.....Supt.
J. A. Coggins.....Carder
Charley Nickens.....Spinner
Richard Ford.....Master Mechanic

Richmond Spinning Co.

East Lake, Tenn.

R. E. Smith.....Supt.
W. B. Murielt.....Carder
D. B. Hatch.....Spinner
N. C. Pursley.....Winder
C. L. Williams.....Master Mechanic

Bamberg Cotton Mills Co.

Bamberg, S. C.

L. N. Dunn.....Supt.
L. C. Eubanks.....Carder
J. A. Sanders.....Spinner
S. C. Farr.....Weaver
H. S. Berry.....Cloth Room
L. S. McAllister.....Master Mechanic

E. A. Smith Mfg. Co.

Rhodhiss, N. C.

R. P. Scruggs.....Supt.
J. O. Brown.....Carder
W. C. Knight.....Spinner
T. W. Ingle.....Weaver
J. F. Darracott.....Cloth Room
V. B. Lindsay.....Master Mechanic

Rhodhiss Mfg. Co.

Rhodhiss, N. C.

R. P. Scruggs.....Supt.
W. W. Byars.....Carder
J. C. Harrill.....Spinner
G. C. Gaunt.....Weaver
J. F. Darracott.....Cloth Room
V. B. Lindsay.....Master Mechanic

VICTOR MILL STARCH—The Weaver's Friend



THE HOME OF VICTOR MILL STARCH

THE KEEVER STARCH COMPANY

COLUMBUS, OHIO

Southern Agent: JAS. H. MAXWELL, GREENVILLE, S. C.

It boils thin—penetrates the warps—increases breaking strength and carries the weight into the cloth. Being thoroughly washed free of gluten and other foreign matter, it gives a bleach and finish to the goods that you can get from no other starch.

A trial order will convince you that VICTOR STARCH has no equal in the market.

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

LaFayette, Ga.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the LaFayette Cotton Mills will be held in LaFayette on Saturday, Oct. 11th.

High Point, N. C.—The Pickett Cotton Mills are installing two additional spinning frames and 12 Stafford looms. They are also building 8 tenement houses.

LaGrange, Ga.—The work of painting the Unity Cotton Mill village has been completed and greatly improves the appearance of the houses.

Summerville, Ga.—Edgar McKennie a public accountant, has completed the annual examination of the books of the Summerville Cotton Mills.

Bessemer City, N. C.—It is now stated that the Sanders Spinning Co. will continue operations and that the Harborough Mill will be started up again in the near future. It was said for a time that the Sanders Mills would be forced to close in connection with the closing down of the Harborough Mill.

Birmingham, Ala.—It is reported that the Avondale Mills will expend about \$50,000 for improvements to their plant, the most of which will be used for replacing old equipment with modern machinery. The amount of preparatory machinery will be considerably increased.

Louisville, Ky.—The Puritan Cordage Co. has engaged architects to prepare plans for altering their building, or for the erection of an additional building to provide space for additional machinery. This concern recently added machinery that increased their output by 25 per cent.

Great Falls, S. C.—It is reported from an authoritative source that the Republic Mills will build an additional mill, work to begin about the first of the year. It is understood that the new mill will have 25,000 spindles and 500 looms, all of the machinery to be electrically driven. The present plant of the Republic Mills has about 26,000 spindles and 600 looms, making print cloth.

Hilderbran, N. C.—A new hosiery mill has been organized and installed at Hilderbran. It began operation about September 20. The stockholders are the Waldensians and J. A. Cline. Mr. Cline is general manager. The mill will be known as Waldensian Mill No. 2. The foreman has had 15 years experience, and Mr. Cline started the Hickory Hosiery Mill and managed and ran it six years. They will enlarge their business and add new machines at the work progresses.

Union, S. C.—The Gantt Manufacturing Co., has been incorporated with a capital of \$10,000 by J. H. Gantt and J. W. Gantt. The new company will manufacture cotton yarns and cloth knit goods and paper boxes.

Greenville, N. C.—A new company headed by E. B. Biggs, G. B. W. Hadley, W. H. Dail and others, is being formed here and will build a cotton mill in Greenville. They expect to incorporate with a capital stock of \$100,000. W. H. Norris, formerly of the Kinston (N. C.) Mills, is also interested in the project.

LaGrange, Ga.—Five of the LaGrange cotton mills this week paid their semi-annual dividends, which amounted to \$88,987, and an additional \$6,000 just paid by an affiliated cotton warehouse makes the total \$94,987. The mills which paid dividends are as follows: Dunson Mills, \$20,000; Manchester Mills, \$20,000; Elm City Mills, \$18,936; Unity Cotton Mills, \$17,549; Milstead Manufacturing Co., \$12,000.

McKinney, Tex.—At the annual meeting of stockholders of the Texas Cotton Mills Co., the regular election resulted in the re-election of all the old directors with the exception of E. W. Kirkpatrick, elected a director to take the place of T. B. Wilson, recently deceased.

The mill has just completed the installation of additional equipment and machinery which will double the capacity of the mill. The mill building has also been enlarged to twice its original size, and 300 operatives are now employed. It is claimed to be the only mill in the State making colored cloth.

Chicamauga, Ga.—The Crystal Springs Bleaching Co. has purchased from the Allis Chalmers Co. for their new cotton mill a complete equipment of motors and a 1,000 K. W. turbine. Group driving will be used except in the spinning room where the four frame drive will be used.

Concord, N. C.—The rebuilding of the Roberta Mfg. Co., which was burned last year, has been completed and the machinery will be installed this month. The mill will have 1,000 spindles on coarse hosiery yarns. P. M. Keller will be in charge of the plant and act as manager and superintendent.

Troy, N. C.—The R. A. Brown Construction Company, of Concord, has been awarded the contract for the erection of the Troy Knitting Mill and dye house. The mill will be of brick, three stories high and will be 60x100 feet. The dye house will also be three stories high and 60x40 feet. The work will begin as soon as the material can be placed. Several shipments of brick have been forwarded and the other materials will follow in a few days.

Piedmont, S. C.—The Piedmont Cotton Mills have about completed the new cloth room and will at once begin the installation of a 1,200 horsepower G. E. turbine and Synchro's motor which can be used either as a generator or as a motor. Improved drawing frames will replace most of the drawing frames now in the mill and other improvements are contemplated. The Piedmont Cotton Mills are being operated on full time and are doing a fine export business.

Macon, Ga.—A voluntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed in the United States District Court here by the Gem Knitting Mills, scheduling liabilities of \$23,150, of which \$1,000 is secured. Hecht & Co., of New York, are the largest creditors, their claims aggregating \$19,325. The petition was sworn to by I. B. M. Turner, the president of the company.

Charlottesville, Va.—The Charlottesville Silk Mills, recently noted as incorporating with a capital stock of \$75,000, have organized with the following officers: President, C. E. Rolker, Brooklyn, N. Y.; treasurer and manager, Joseph P. Ryan, Phillipsburg, Pa.; secretary, E. C. McCarthy, Charlottesville, Va. They will remove the Phillipsburg plant to Charlottesville and install 42 silk looms driven by individual electric motors. They will also manufacture cotton dresses, using for this a plant which they have already equipped.

Springfield, Ga.—The Chamber of Commerce is anxious to get a cotton mill located here and are inviting investigation of the merits of Springfield as a location for a textile plant. They state that the town is located in one of the best cotton sections in Georgia, and is in need of a cotton mill to handle the large quantities of cotton grown in Effingham, Screven and Burke counties, all along the Brinson railroad. Thousands of bales of cotton are handled each year along this railroad, all of which could be secured for the proposed mill at Springfield.

The Chamber of Commerce intends to push the proposition to a successful conclusion and is ready to make and receive propositions for the construction of a mill here.

Griffin, Ga.—The three mills of the Georgia Cotton Mills, of Atlanta, which were purchased at a bankruptcy sale a little more than a year ago and completely overhauled and equipped anew, have shown a very gratifying profit during the last year, according to the auditor's report, just made public. The report further states that the prospects for the coming year are good. One of the mills recently closed a contract for \$100,000 worth of its products with one of the largest jobbing houses, said to be the largest contract ever placed with one mill for this particular line of cotton goods. The mills employ more than 600 people.

On September 25 the annual meeting of the stockholders was held, resulting in the election of directors who in turn elected the following officers for another year: Clyde L. King, president; Bolling H. Jones, vice president; R. P. Shepard, secretary, and J. C. Brooks, treasurer.

THESE LOOM HARNESSSES

Weave Better and Wear Better.

The smooth finish of our loom harnesses causes them to weave well because the friction of the warp is reduced to a minimum, and the softness and pliability of the finish make them wear well because the harness is tough and elastic and not brittle.

GARLAND MFG CO
Saco, Maine



Kansas City, Kan.—The Kansas City Cotton Mills Co. at 17th and Osage avenues, has announced, through its secretary and treasurer, Edward E. Holmes, that the plant will be closed down this week pending efforts on the part of the corporation to interest \$50,000 additional capital. Lessening demand for the factory's single output, cotton duck, is assigned as a cause for this step. Efforts will be made to raise the money in the East for the purpose of enlarging the plant and increasing the variety of its output.

The mills, which were built over seven years ago at a cost of \$300,000, are owned by local capital. L. L. Seibel is president and Bryon F. Card, superintendent and agent. The mill employs about 200 people. The J. Spencer Turner Co., of New York, is the selling agent for the mill.

Twice before it has been necessary to close the mills when the market for cotton duck was sluggish.

To Represent D. D. Felton Brush Co.

Geo. B. Snow has accepted the position of traveling representative of the D. D. Felton Brush Company of Atlanta, Ga., and will visit the mills with their well known line of brushes.

Library at Brogon Mills.

The Brogon Mills, Anderson, S. C., have established a library and reading room in a building near the mill and it is being very generally used by the operatives.

Besides a considerable number of books, the library has numbers of books, the library has subscribed to an unusually large number of the leading magazines and several games are provided for those who do not wish to read.

The library is open from 11 a. m. until 9 p. m. and is in charge of Miss Reed, who also looks after the welfare work of the village.

Fulton Social and Athletic Club.

The Fulton Social and Athletic Club, Atlanta, Ga., gave their regular monthly entertainment the night of September 26th, which was two hours of real entertainment, as there was not a dull number on the program, which was as follows:

Selection, Grave Yard Orchestra; vocal solo, Mrs. Henderson; reading, Mrs. Cook, piano solo, Miss Nell Jackson; fifteen minutes nonsense, Geo. W. Seeger; vocal solo, Mrs. Henderson; reading, Jessie Moon; Ten Minutes in Coon Town, Lindsey; selection, Grave Yard Orchestra.

The above program was then fol-



Solves the Moisture Problem

When you buy raw Cotton, Wool, and other fibres you also buy enough water to depreciate your profits—if you do not put the water back into your finished product.

If you have not the correct humidity in your plant for the material you handle—it will lose its moisture.

And you will lose the weight you paid for.

The Turbo-Humidifier puts back the moisture—giving the finished material its natural weight and saving your profits.

The Turbo delivers pure "pulverized water" into the atmosphere of your different departments. It insures in all seasons the right degree of humidity for any condition or material.

It will cost you only a red stamp to get proof of these fact claims. Ask for the proof.

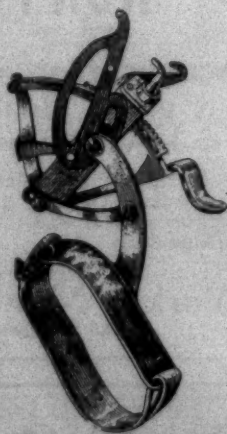
THE G. M. PARKS CO.
FITCHBURG, MASS.

Southern Office, No. 32 West Trade St., Charlotte, N. C.

B. S. COTTRELL, Manager

The Byrd Knotter

Price \$20.00



Simple of Operation
Durability Guaranteed
Small Repair Cost

Byrd Manufacturing Co.

DURHAM, N. C.

lowed by a very enjoyable social session, during which several of our young ladies regaled those present with a tasty punch christened "Purgason Punch," so named in honor of overseer of weaving, S. E. Purgason.

The president of the club, Jas. I. Brush, also announced that on the night of October 10th the president of the mills, Oscar Elsas, would address the club members and visitors.

The Fulton Social and Athletic Club will give entertainments monthly during the Winter season, varied with debates on current questions by the members of the debating society. A complete minstrel show is planned for the near future, and an "Old Folks" concert is being looked forward to. The children will not be forgotten as something nice is being planned for them during the holidays.

Cutting Affray at Rome.

In an altercation near the Anchor Duck Mills, Rome, Ga., Sanders Elrod was badly cut by Andy Williams. Both men are employees of the mills.

The trouble between the men, it is said, started in the mill during the day about some work. When the day's work was over the men met and fought. Before bystanders could interfere, Elrod was deeply gashed across the neck, and on the arm and hand. The wound is thought will not prove serious.

Three Arrested.

Three arrests made Monday will probably in a very short time explain away the mystery surrounding the numerous incendiary fires in outhouses on the Augusta Factory property during the past several months. The half dozen or more fires discovered in a row of closets back of Augusta Factory houses were plainly, from the evidences discovered, started by the same people. In each instance greasy railroad waste was stuffed under the eaves of the closet and fired with matches.

Walter L. Holt Dead.

Walter L. Holt, of Fayetteville, N. C., a well known cotton manufacturer, died Oct. 1st, in the West Brook hospital in Richmond, Va., where he had gone to be treated for a nervous breakdown. Mr. Holt was a pioneer in the development of the textile industry on the upper Cape Fear river. He was president of the Holt-Morgan and Holt-Williamson mills and a director in several big mills in the Alamance county section.

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. & Treas.

THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING
COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER

JOHN HILL Southern Representative, Third Nat. Bank Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Cotton Goods Report

New York—The cotton goods market showed some improvement during the week. Wide lawns were sold in fair volume at prices which were one-half cent over the low level. The market on plain line goods is still far from active. Converters are still operating very conservatively on lines of novelty cloths. The opinion is expressed in some quarters that the fine goods trade is due to improve now that the tariff bill has been passed. There are few who care to express an opinion as to what effect the lower rates will have, but it is generally believed that it will be some months before any serious effect can be felt.

Advances continued in both brown and bleached goods, due more to the shortage of supplies for nearby requirements than to the high prices of cotton. Standard brown drills were marked up one-quarter cent a yard, three-yard sheetings one-eighth cent and four yard, 56x60s one eighth cent. The market is so short of goods that jobbers are now willing to pay the advances of one-eighth cent over the market prices to get prompt shipments.

A good many buyers are in the market looking for further supplies of goods on which they are short and many requests are coming in from jobbers in the West and other sections and they state that their supplies are shorter than they have been in years and that the goods are badly needed. In many department and commission houses, sales would have been much larger during the past month had there been more goods available.

Print cloth constructions for delivery during the first three months of the new year sold quite freely during the latter part of the week at advanced prices. Converters have advanced prices on print cloths in the finished state and claim that they are getting business at the new prices. The market on both the buying and selling side has come to believe that there is little in the situation that indicates prices will be lower for the next four months and there is much to indicate that prices will go higher.

The Fall River print cloth market was quieter last week than it has been for some time. The market was steady and firm with the prices advanced on several narrow styles, but the total sales amounted to only 175,000 pieces. It is the first time in more than two months that sales have come below 200,000 pieces. On the wide and medium styles the mills were disposed to sell freely at top prices. Advances of a sixteenth of a cent a yard were insisted on for some narrow printers' styles. The 25-inch narrow goods advanced a sixteenth of a cent. There was also an advance on 27-inch, 64x60s goods.

Contracts usually ran only as far as the first of the year. A few have

been placed for January, but the bulk of them will come during the next ten weeks. Mills are reluctant to offer contracts, even at advances, for any extended period, because of the rising cotton market, and buyers are hoping that prices will drop.

Sales were distributed over a wide variety of style, with the wide goods selling better than the narrow styles. There was considerable inquiry for narrow goods, but buyers hesitated about meeting the advanced prices that the mills wanted. There were heavy sales of sateens during the week and prices on that specialty stiffened. Twills were also in good demand and the sales were fairly large.

Prices were quoted in New York as follows:

Prt clth, 28-in, std 3 7-8	to 4
28-in. 64x60s	3 3-4
4-yd, 80x80s	7 1-2 to 7 5-8
Gray goods, 39-in,	
68x72s	6 1-8 to 6 1-4
38 1-2-in, std	5 5-8
Brown drills, std	8 1-4
Sheetings, southern,	
standard	8 1-4
3-yard	7 1-2 to 7 3-4
4-yd, 56x60s	6 3-8 to 6 1-2
4-yard, 48x48s	6 1-4
Denims, 9-oz.	14 1-2 to 17
Stark, 8-oz. duck	14
Hartford, 41-oz., 40-	
in. duck	16 1-8
Ticking, 8-oz.	14
Std fancy print	5 1-4
Std ginghams	6 1-2
Fine dress ginghams	7 1-2 to 9 1-4
Kid fin. cambries	4 3-4 to 4 7-8

Weekly Visible Supply of American Cotton.

October 3, 1913	1,919,505
Last week	1,603,794
Same date last year	2,236,058

Weekly Cotton Statistics.

New York, Oct. 3.—The following statistics on the movement of cotton for the week ending Friday, October 3, were compiled by the New York Cotton Exchange:

WEEKLY MOVEMENT.

Port receipts	1913.
Overland to mills and Canada	424,399
Southern mill takings (estimated)	6,591
Gain of stock at interior towns	75,000
	59,145
Brought into sight for the week	565,135
TOTAL CROP MOVEMENT.	
Port receipts	1,446,621
Overland to mills and Canada	20,806
Stock at interior towns in excess of Sept 1	155,140
Southern mill takings (estimated)	255,000

Brought into sight thus far for the season 1,877,567

GRINNELL WILLIS & COMPANY

44-46 Leonard Street, New York

SELLING AGENTS

BROWN AND BLEACHED COTTON GOODS FOR HOME EXPORT MARKETS

RICHARD A. BLYTHE

(INCORPORATED)

Cotton Yarns Mercerized and Natural

ALL NUMBERS

505-506 Mariner and Merchant Building

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Desirability of the South

as the place to manufacture cotton goods is illustrated in the increase of 67% quoted by census department. We can offer attractive situations for those desiring to enter this field.

J. A. PRIDE

General Industrial Agent, Seaboard Air Line Railway

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

When you enjoy the economy of lubrication provided by



you discover that increased production means a great deal more than a slightly lower lubricant expense.

Figure out the saving involved in a 50% reduction of oil stains in your Carding, Twisting and Spinning. Then write us for test samples of NON-FLUID OIL for Comb-boxes, Roll Necks and Twister Rings.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS

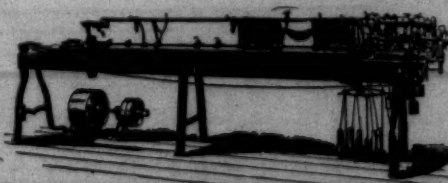
New York & New Jersey Lubricant Co.
165 Broadway, NEW YORK

IMPROVED INMAN AUTOMATIC BANDING MACHINES

MANUFACTURED BY

COLE BROTHERS

PAWTUCKET, R. I.



The only automatic machine in the world for making loop bands for spinning frames. Superior quality of bands without any cost of making. All bands exactly alike and no stretch of bands after they are put on. Saves child labor.

Also Beaming Machine to beam on to slasher beams.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—The yarn market was moderately active last week, some dealers getting a fair volume of business, while others got only small orders. The buying in September was good and some reported that it was the best month of the year. With the stiff advances in prices and the free buying in September, dealers are not looking for a rush to buy during October, but expect that buying will be restricted to the actual needs of the manufacturers and that buying in anticipation of needs will not be much in evidence. The receipts of yarn from the South were large last week, one shipment being the largest that has been received in this market for two years.

It is reported that hosiery manufacturers are well sold up, some of them being sold up until next June with prices that show a good profit. The buying of yarns by hosiery knitters was moderate and practically all for prompt or spot deliveries. Sales of 12s, 14s, 16s and 18s Southern cones were made on the basis of 22 1-2 cents for 10s. Some of the Southern spinners are asking more for some of the fine numbers than Eastern spinners are asking. For coarse numbers spinners who are well sold up are asking on the basis of 23 1-2 cents for lots for future delivery and are predicting that the prices will be on the basis of 24 1-2 cents within the next two weeks.

There was a fair demand for single combed peeler cones, from both hosiery and underwear manufacturers. This demand was from 14s to 30s. Southern frame peeler cones were sold on the basis of 27, 27 1-2 and 28 cents for 10s. Sales of 24s were made for 33 1-2 cents, 30s sold for 35 cents and 36s for 37 1-2 cents.

Mercerizing yarns are quiet, although some of the dealers are looking for an improvement in the demand. Some of the mercerizers need business badly and are offering to sell without much regard for prices.

Southern Single Skeins.

4s to 8s	21 1-2
10s	21 1-2-22
12s	22 1-2-23
14s	23 —23 1-2
16s	23 1-2-24
20s	24 1-2
26s	26 1-2
30s	27 1-2

Southern Two-Ply Skeins:

8s	21 1-2-22
10s	22 —22 1-2
12s	23 —
14s	23 1-2
16s	24 —
20s	25 —25 1-2
24s	26 —26 1-2
26s	26 1-2-27
30s	28 —28 1-2
40s	34 1-2
50s	39 1-2-40

Carpets and Upholstery Yarn in Skeins:

9-4 slack	22	—22 1-2
8-4 slack	21 1-2	—22
8-3-4 hard twist	20 1-2	—

Southern Single Warps:

8s	21 1-2
10s	22 —
12s	22 —22 1-2
14s	22 1-2-23
16s	23 —23 1-2
20s	23 1-2-24
24s	25 —25 1-2
26s	25 1-2-26
30s	27 —
40s	33 —

Southern Two-Ply Warps:

8s	21 1-2
10s	22 —
12s	22 1-2
14s	23 —23 1-4
16s	23 1-2-24
20s	24 1-2-25
24s	25 1-2-26
26s	26 —26 1-2
30s	27 1-2
40s	33 1-2-34
50s	39 1-2-40

Southern Frame Spun Yarn on Cones

8s	22 —
10s	22 1-2-23
12s	23 —23 1-2
14s	23 1-2-24
16s	24 —24 1-2
18s	24 1-2-25
20s	25 —
22s	25 1-2
24s	25 1-2-26
26s	26 1-2-27
30s	28 —28 1-2

Two-Ply Carded Peeler in Skeins:

20s	26 —26 1-2
22s	27 —
24s	27 1-2
26s	27 1-2-28
30s	29 —29 1-2
36s	32 —
40s	34 1-2
50s	40 —41
60s	50 —

Single Combed Peeler Skeins:

20s	31 1-2
24s	33 1-2-34
30s	35 1-2-36
40s	41 —41 1-2
50s	46 1-2-47
60s	53 —55

Two-Ply Combed Peeler Skeins:

20s	31 1-2-32
24s	32 1-2-33
30s	36 —36 1-2
40s	42 —44
50s	45 —47
60s	53 —55
70s	61 —63
80s	68 —70

A. M. Law & Co. F. C. Abbott & Co

Spartanburg, S. C.

Charlotte, N. C.

BROKERS

BROKERS

Dealers in Mill Stocks and other Southern Securities

Southern Mill Stocks, Bank Stocks
N. C. State Bonds, N. C. Railroad Stock and Other High Grade Securities

South Carolina and Georgia Mill Stocks.

North Carolina Mill Stocks.

	Bid	Asked
Abbeville Cot. M., S. C.	100	
Aiken Mfg. Co., S. C.	35	
Amer. Spinning Co., S. C.	154	
Anderson C. M., S. C., pf	90	
Aragon Mills, S. C.	65	
Arcadia Mills, S. C.	91	
Arkwright Mills, S. C.	100	
Augusta Factory, Ga.	35	
Avondale Mills, Ala.	115	120
Belton Cot. Mills, S. C.	100	
Brandon Mill, S. C.	75	
Brogan Mills, S. C.	61	
Calhoun Mills, S. C.	51	
Capital Cot. Mills, S. C.	85	
Chiquola, S. C., com	105	115
Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C.	101	
Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C. pf	100	
Clifton Cot. Mills, S. C.	125	
Courtenay Mfg. Co., S. C.	90	
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	92½	100
Cox Mfg. Co., S. C.	100	
D. E. Converse Co., S. C.	85	
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.	110	
Darlington Mfg. Co., S. C.	65	
Drayton Mills, S. C.	50	
Eague & Phenix Mill, Ga.	80	90
Easley Mill, S. C.	180	
Enoree Mfg. Co., S. C.	25	50
Enoree Mfg. Co., S. C., preferred	100	
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.	65	70
Exposition Mill, Ga.	150	
Fairfield C. Mills, S. C.	70	
Gaffney Mfg. Co., S. C.	62½	
Gainesville Cotton Mills, Co., common	75	
Glenwood Mills, S. C.	141	
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., S. C.	101	
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., S. C., preferred	86	
Gluck Mills, S. C.	80	
Granby Cot. Mills, S. C.		
Granby C. M., S. C., pf		
Graniteville Mfg. Co., S. C.	140	145
C.	125	
Grendel Mill, S. C.	100	
Hamrick Mills, S. C.	102	
Hartsville C. M., S. C.	170	
Inman Mills, S. C.	105	
Inman Mills, S. C., pf	100	
Jackson Mills, S. C.	95	
King, John P. Mfg. Co., Ga.	80	86
Lancaster C. Mills, S. C.	130	
Lancaster C. Mills, S. C., preferred	97	
Langley Mfg. Co., S. C.	70	75
Laurens Mill, S. C.	15	
Limestone Mill, S. C.	125	133
Lockhart	40	
Marlboro Mills, S. C.	60	75
Mills Mfg. Co., S. C.	110	
Molloy Mfg. Co., S. C.	90	
Monarch Mill, S. C.	115	
Monaghan Mills, S. C.		
Newberry C. Mills, S. C.	135	140
Ninety-Six Mills, S. C.	135	
Norris C. Mills, S. C.	102	
Orangeburg Mfg. Co., S. C., preferred	90	

	Bid	Asked
Arista		
Arlington		141
Avon		
Brown, pfd		100
Cannon		151
Cabarrus		150
Chadwick-Hoskins, pfd		100
Chadwick-Hoskins, com		85
Chronicle		160
Cliffside		190 195
Efird, N. C.		115 121
Erwin, com		150
Erwin, pfd		103
Gibson		106
Gray Mf. Co.		117 120
Highland Park		191½ 200
Highland Park, pfd		102
Imperial		133 1-3
Kesler		145 165
Loray Mills, pfd		95
Loray, com		10
Lowell		181
Majestic		150
Patterson		125
Washington Mills		10
Washington Mills, pfd		100
Wiscasset		135 150

Olympia Mills, S. C., pfd		
Parker Cotton Mills, guaranteed	100	100&int
Parker, pfd	40	45
Common	16	20
Orr Cotton Mills		92½
Ottaray Mills, S. C.		100
Oconee Mills, common		100
Oconee Mills, pfd		100 & in.
Pacquet Mfg. Co., S. C.		101
Pacquet Mfg. Co., pfd		100 & in.
Parker Mills, pfd		40
Pelzer Mfg. Co., S. C.		135
Pickens C. Mills, S. C.		100
Piedmont Mfg. Co., S. C.		144 160
Poe F. W.) Mfg. Co., S. C.		105 115
Richland C. M., S. C., pf		
Riverside Mills, S. C.		25
Roanoke Mills, S. C.		140 160
Saxon Mill, S. C.		126
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.		64
Spartan Mill, S. C.		125
Tucapau Mill, S. C.		280
Toxaway Mills, S. C.		72
Union-Buffalo, 1st pfd		35 40
Union-Buffalo Mills, S. 2nd pfd		10
Victor Mfg. Co., S. C.		
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co., S. C.		75
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C.		80 86
Warren Mfg. Co., pfd		100
Watts Mills, S. C.		38
Williamston Mill, S. C.		97
Woodruff C. Mills, S. C.		96
Woodside C. Mills, S. C.		

Personal Items

E. E. Shedd, of Clinton, S. C., has been visiting at Anderson, S. C.

Bee Harden is now running a section in spinning at the Alexander City (Ala.) Mills.

— Lower has accepted position as night overseer of weaving at the Atlas Mills, Bessemer City, N. C.

— Puckett has resigned as night overseer of weaving at the Atlas Mill, Bessemer City, N. C.

W. T. Garner has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Beaumont Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.

J. W. Splawn has been promoted from second hand to overseer of weaving at the Beaumont Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.

C. O. Turner has been promoted from loom fixer to second hand in weaving at the Beaumont Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.

J. H. Spark, secretary and treasurer of the Gray Mfg. Co., Gastonia, N. C., has been on a business trip to Knoxville, Tenn.

W. H. Norris, formerly superintendent of the Kinston (N. C.) Cotton Mill, is interested in the organization of a hosiery yarn mill at Greenville, S. C.

L. H. Miller has resigned as overseer of carding at Darlington, S. C., to accept a position at Huntsville, Ala.

E. N. Tart has resigned as overseer of spinning and winding in Lumberton (N. C.) Mill Nos. 1 and 2 and will engage in business at Goldsboro, N. C.

Operative Electrocuted.

W. Columbus Preston, an employee at White Oak Cotton Mills, Greensboro, N. C., died Tuesday night from an electric shock which he received while at work in the engine room of the mill.

In some way while at work in the engine room he came in contact with a wire. He was carried immediately to the hospital but all efforts to save his life were in vain.

More Than Three Million Bales Ginned.

Washington, Oct. 2.—The second cotton ginning report of the Census Bureau, issued at 10 a. m., today announced that 3,237,851 bales of cotton of the growth of 1913 had been ginned prior to September 25, counting round bales as half bales. To that date last year 3,005,934 bales or 22.3 per cent of the entire crop, had been ginned; in 1911, to that date 3,676,594 bales or 23.6 per cent had been ginned; in 1908 to that date 2,590,639 bales or 19.8 per cent of the crop had been ginned, and in 1906 to that date 2,057,283 bales or 15.8 per cent of the crop had been ginned.

Charged With Larceny.

E. S. Skinner, who has had charge of the supply room of the weaving department of the Massachusetts Mill, Lindale, Ga., was arrested last week on the charge of larceny from the mill company. It is said that he had taken a large amount of leather, user for belting, harness work and other purposes, a number of tacks, emory cloth, and other things from the supply room, and that these were found in his house. He is under bond for his appearance at trial.

J. J. Rauch Hurt.

J. J. Rauch, overseer of carding at the Arista Mills, Winston-Salem, N. C., met with a serious accident last week. It seems that Mr. Rauch was struck on the head by a heavy piece of machinery around which he was working, which fractured his skull. The physician at the hospital to which he was taken stated that he did not think Mr. Rauch's injuries were necessarily fatal, but that it would be several days before they could tell what the outcome would be.

Another Speaker Needed.

The program committee of the Southern Textile Association has about completed the program for the meeting which is to be held at Atlanta, Ga., on Nov. 21st and 22nd, but has room on the program for one additional speaker.

They would like to hear from any superintendent or overseer who could prepare a paper on a practical subject and would like to be placed on the program. In case several make applications to the committee they will select the one who appears to them to have the best subject. All indications point to a very large attendance at the Atlanta meeting.

All sessions will be held at the Ansley Hotel which has a large assembly room on the top floor away from the noise of the streets below.

The superintendents and overseers of Alabama and Georgia do not often have an opportunity of attending one of these meetings and we expect them to be present in large numbers.

Joe Boseman Dead.

It is with considerable regret that we learn of the death of J. D. Boseman, superintendent of the Home Cotton Mills, Elberton, Ga., which occurred last week and which was due to appendicitis.

Mr. Boseman had been a superintendent for many years, having filled positions at Morganton, Yorkville, Warrenton and other places and was very well known.

Young Girl Gets Arm and Hand Badly Hurt.

Clara Suits, the 13-year-old daughter of Mrs. John Germany, was painfully injured in the Massachusetts Mills, Lindale, Ga., Thursday when her left arm came in contact with a fast-moving belt that carried the hand around a pulley.

The arm was severely wrenched and two fingers broken. The flesh was slightly bruised. The wounds are healing nicely.

Legs Cut Off by Interurban Car.

Walter Tucker, a young mill man of Pelzer, S. C., attempted to catch a fast freight of the Greenville, Spartanburg and Anderson railway at that point and fell between the cars, both of his legs being so badly crushed that amputation was necessary. Tucker attempted to board the train while it was moving at a rapid rate and in some manner lost his hold and fell between the cars. The wheels passed over the lower portion of his body and he was dragged for some distance.

Both his legs were amputated, but he died several hours after the operation was performed.

"When he saw the enemy coming he turned and ran. I call that cowardice."

"Not at all. He remembered that the earth is round, and he intended to run around and attack the enemy from the rear."—Ex.

SPINNING RINGS Best Quality
Guaranteed
Also Manufacturers of Drop Wires
The Connecticut Mill Supply Co., Torrington, Connecticut
Southern Representatives, PEARSON & RAMSAUR, Greenville, S. C.

Dixie Spindle & Flyer Co., Inc.

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EXPERT OVERHAULERS AND REPAIRERS OF

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REPAIRS	MANUFACTURE AND FURNISH
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Card Room Spindles Re-Topped	Top Rolls, Collars
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WE SELL TWISTER AND DOUBLE OR SINGLE SPINNING RINGS
WE ALIGN AND LEVEL SHAFTING WITH A KINKEAD OUTFIT
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—We have no branches, nor are we connected with any other Company



SCOTCH SIZE OR KLEISTER



THIS IS an old preparation, well known to the majority of Cotton Manufacturers, on account of the general satisfaction it has always given. A slinder for both fine and coarse counts as it combines readily with e. y starches, lays the surface fibre and holds the size well on the yarn. Manufacturers of exports and denims find it valuable, as it reduces shedding and loom waste to a minimum. Should use Raw Tallow or Soluble Tallow in addition. Write for formula.

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100 William Street, New York
CAMERON MacRAE Southern Sales Agent CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell, the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** afford a good medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills.

Employment Bureau.

The Employment Bureau is a feature of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** and we have better facilities for placing men in Southern mills than any other journal.

The cost of joining our employment bureau is only \$1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable fee is charged.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

Weavers Wanted.

Want ten good weavers. Good running work. Good wages. New mill. Good schools and churches. Pleasant place to live. Write at once to

John Searcy,
Overseer of Weaving,
Postex Cotton Mills,
Post, Texas.

Second Hand Machinery Wanted

One Whitin or Lowell card, 110 slats, 42-in. coiler. Must be in good operating condition. Write full description and price. Address Carder, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Warper Tender Wanted.

Job now open for first class warper on denn warper. On warp yarns from 10s to 16s single warps, steady employment six days per week. Pays \$1.50 per day. Address No. 1033, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Card Grinder Wanted.

WANT second hand in carding at \$2.00 per day and card grinder for 38 H. & B. cards at \$1.50. Address W. T. Royster, overseer of carding, Lando, S. C.

WANT position as overseer of weaving at not less than \$3.00 per day. Now employed and have had long experience. Good references. Address No. 457.

WANT position as superintendent in either N. C. or S. C. Have had

long experience and especially qualified on white and colored hosiery yarns. Good references. Address No. 458.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or cloth mill. Am an expert carder. Parties whose production is not up to standard in either quality or quantity would lose nothing by investigating. Possess character and educational qualifications. Address No. 459.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or carder and spinner. 20 years' experience as overseer and superintendent. Good references. Address No. 460.

WANT position as superintendent. Especially experienced on jacquard and fancy goods, both white and colored. Also expert designer. Good references. Address No. 461.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding in large mill. Now employed but want larger job. Experienced on both white and colored goods. Satisfactory references. Address No. 462.

WANT position as overseer of beaming, warping, slashing, etc. Am I. C. S. graduate for full cotton course. Have run several beaming rooms and am thoroughly practical. Good references. Address No. 464.

WANT position as carder in large mill or superintendent of small mill on hosiery yarns. Now employed and giving satisfaction but prefer to change. Good references. Address No. 465.

WANT position as overseer of carding in small mill or second hand in large mill at not less than \$2.25. Have had long experience and am now employed. Age 26. Married. Good references. Address No. 466.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed in large mill but wish to change. Prefer fine goods mill. Can furnish best of references as to character and ability. Address No. 467.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or superintendent of yarn mill. Have held present job 6 years but have good reason for wanting to change. Age 42. Married. Sober. Good references. Address No. 468.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in medium size mill or second hand in large mill. Now employed as second hand in first-class mill and can furnish good references. Address No. 469.

WANT position as superintendent. Especially experienced on combed yarns, both coarse and fine. Have had long experience in first-class mills. Satisfactory references. Address No. 470.

WISH to correspond with managers of either white or colored mills that are contemplating a change of superintendents. Can give satisfactory references as to ability and character. Now employed as superintendent. Address No. 471.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience on coarse work including blanket manufacturing. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 472.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but desire larger mill. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 473.

WANTED—A New England man, 40 years of age, married, moral and strictly temperate, wants position as superintendent. 28 years hard, practical experience on nearly all grades of cotton goods. Plain, fancies, and lenos. White or colored. From 10s to 100s yarns. Practical mechanic, good carder, expert weaver and finisher. Textile graduate, excellent manager, organizer, efficiency expert and live wire. 3 years' experience in the South; at present employed. Reason for wanting to change not salary, but an opportunity to demonstrate ability. In this day of keen competition and tariff reform YOU want the best man. Have you got HIM? Investigate. All correspondence strictly confidential. Address No. 474.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. 14 years' experience on check and plain work on Crompton and Knowles and Draper looms. Good references. Address No. 475.

WANT position as designer or overseer of weaving or would accept second hand job in good mill with chance of promotion. Good references. Address No. 476.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience on both hosiery and hard yarns. Married. Sober. Reliable. Can furnish good references. Address No. 477.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Have had long experience and am now employed, but prefer healthier location. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 479.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 15 years as second hand and assistant overseer. Married. Strictly sober and can furnish references as to character and ability. Address No. 479.

WANT position as carder, spinner or superintendent by a practical mill man of 20 years' experience

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as overseer and superintendent. Can change on short notice. Good references. Address No. 480.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or as superintendent of small mill. 10 years experience as overseer. Married. Age 30. Strictly temperate. Can give good references. Address No. 481.

WANT position as superintendent or carder in large mill at not less than \$4.00. Have had long experience and can furnish first-class references. Address No. 482.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had 15 years' experience in large mill and can give best of references. Sober. Good manager of help. Address No. 483.

WANT position as overseer of carding or combing. Especially experienced on combers. Would accept second hand position in large mill. Good references. Address No. 484.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill. Am practical mill man, experienced in carding, spinning, warping, twisting and winding. Am a hustler for production. Best of references. Address No. 485.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Would accept position as second hand in large room. Have had good experience in first class mills and can furnish good references. Address No. 486.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had experience on many lines of goods and can give satisfaction. Can get production. Good references. Address No. 487.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience and fancy weaving and am now employed. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 488.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had long experience and can furnish satisfactory references. Experienced on both coarse and fine work. Address No. 489.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have run large rooms in a first-class mill and given satisfaction. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 490.

(Continued on next page)

(Continued from last page)

WANT position as overseer of carding in small mill or second hand in large mill. Now employed, but prefer to change. Can furnish good references. Address No. 491.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed and giving satisfaction but want larger mill. Have had wide experience and can furnish good references. Address No. 492.

or overseer of weaving at not less than \$5.00 per day. Long experience on fancies, dobby and jacquard goods. 13 years with present employer. Good habits and satisfactory references. Address No. 493.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Have 14 years experience on exports, domestics, sheetings, drills, fancies and sateens. Can furnish necessary references as to ability and character. Address No. 494.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or carder and spinner. Now employed and giving satisfaction but want larger job. Good references. Address No. 495.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Experienced on both fine and coarse numbers and can handle large room. Good experience and fine references. Address No. 496.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of carding. Long experience as carder. Age 34. Married. Strictly sober and attend to business. Good references. Address No. 497.

WANTED position by a married man, 33 years old, as overseer of carding in some good mill in N. C. Am now employed, but want better job. Have had four years' experience as overseer. 19 years in mill. Can furnish good references from past and present employers. Address No. 498.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Have had ten years' experience as overseer. Have run some big jobs. Nothing less than \$2.50 per day considered. Good references. Address No. 499.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience, especially on fine combed yarns. Can furnish best of references and can give satisfaction. Address No. 500.

WANT position as superintendent. Have long experience both as overseer of spinning and as superintendent. Can furnish references from former employers. Prefer weaving mill. Address No. 501.

WANT position as master mechanic. 23 years experience. Strictly sober. Good references

from present and past employers. Have family of spinners and doffers. Have seldom changed positions. Address No. 502.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of spinning in large mill. Age 23. Married. Strictly sober with no bad habits. Can furnish best of references as to ability and character. Address No. 503.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Now employed in large mill and giving satisfaction but prefer to change. Good references. Address No. 504.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Long experience. 11 years on last job. Age 35. Can furnish good references both as to character and ability. Address No. 505.

WANT position as overseer spinning twisting or winding. Have had long experience and can give good references. Now employed. Address No. 506.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and can secure production. Good references. Now employed, but want better position. Address No. 508.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or carder and spinner in a large mill. Have had long experience and given satisfaction. Am a textile graduate. Address No. 509.

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WANT position as overseer carding. 24 years experience in carding. Married. Sober. Good references. Can change on short notice. Address No. 519.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer carding or carder and spinner. Good references both as to character and ability. Address No. 520.

WANT position as overseer carding at not less than \$3.00 per day. Can give good references and can change on week's notice. Address No. 521.

WANT position as superintendent of spinning mill by practical man with 22 years experience in spinning. Am at present spinner in 50,000 spindle plant. Have been with present employers for eight years. Address No. 522.

WANT position as superintendent at not less than \$1,500. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but prefer a more modern mill. Can furnish the best of references. Address No. 523.

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WANT position as overseer weaving. I am an overseer of long experience on different classes of goods, both plain and fancies. Card No. 525.

WANT position as carder or spinner, or both, or superintendent of small mill. Have had 15 years' experience as practical mill man. Address No. 526.

WANT position as overseer of carding or carding and spinning in small mill. S. C. or N. C. preferred. 15 years experience. Age 44. Now employed. Would accept \$3 per day. Address No. 527.

WANT position as master mechanic. Have had long experience. Now employed and giving satisfaction but want larger job. Address No. 528.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. 23 years experience. Good references. Now employed. Have run large room. Age 45. Prefer room with Draper looms. Address No. 529.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or winding at not less than \$2.50 per day. 17 years experience. Have also taken textile course. Can furnish good references. Address No. 530.

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Johnnie—Velocity is what a fellow lets go of a wasp with.—Ex.

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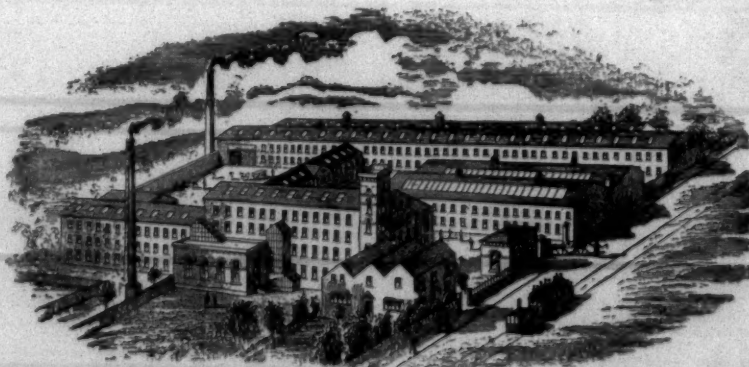
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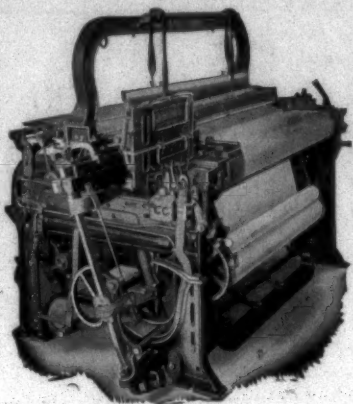
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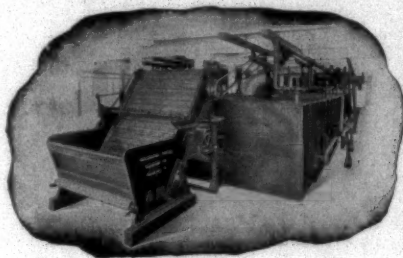
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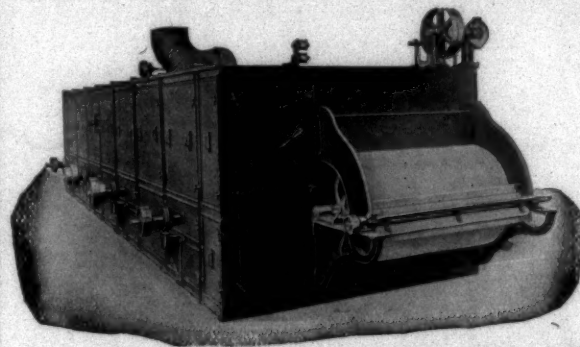


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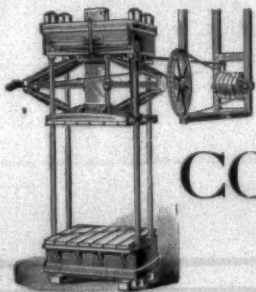
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